PICTORIAL HERALD. SPLENDID NUMBER. The Empire Club Discussing the Texas Question.

NATIVE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.

Mayor Harper's Sortie on the Apple Women.

The Illustrated Weekly Herald, to be issued this morning, will be particularly rich. It will contain a beautiful engraving of the "Empire Club," the members disposed in picturesque attitudes around the stove of their Club-room, and engaged in discussing the Congressional proceedings-also, a spirited view of Mayor Harper's successful attack on the apple women-together with a view of the " native" scavengers in the mud. Price 64 cents. Periodical Literature—The North American

We took occasion the other day to review that portion of the magazines of the country which is devoted to the belies lettres, love stories and the fashions. We now pass to a somewhat more pre-tending class of periodical works, which are supposed to occupy the highest department of review and criticism. Amongst the oldest and most respectable of this class, we find the North American Review, which has maintained an existence of varied importance and vigor for a number of years. It affects a very exalted and dignified tone, and considers itself in relation to the worthless and other periodicals of the day, as quite a "Triton among the minnows." It may be, therefore, worth while to examine its claims to such a position, and the amount of its services in advancing the literature of the country.

The North American Review, under the management of Mr. Tudor, one of its earliest guardians, acquired considerable notoriety, on account of the strength and originality of some of the papers which appeared in its pages; and subsequently under the management of Mr. Everett, now American Minister in London, it was distinguished by many articles in which educated taste and scholarship were displayed in no mean degree. It afterward fell into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Sparks, and was then devoted so much to historical subjects that it lost a good deal of its former character as a general review. For some time past, it has been subjected to the control of the young literati of Boston and New England, and at the present moment furnishes verdant evidence of its being still under the same intellectual cultivation.

We have the last number of this Review before us, and with the exception of two short articles devoted to mere local subjects—one on the "Condi tion and Wants of Harvard College," and the other on the " Teachers of the Boston Schools," we do not find one possessing the least claim to originality or importance. One long and prosy article is given to "Mrs. Grant of Laggan"-another is a schoolboy's essay on the "Characteristics of Lord Byron"-a third is a review of a reprint of "Neal's History of the Puritans"-and another is an unsatisfactory abridgement of two cheap books in every body's hands descriptive of expeditions to Santa Fe. Such, with the exception of another article which we are about to notice more particularly, is a synopsis of the principal contents of the last number of this Review, which pretends to be one of the great oracles of opinion and criticism in this country! And such is a fair sample of its character and value for some time past. Secondhand reviews of second-hand books-florid and labored essays which might possibly pass muster as college exercises—puerile articles on subjects on possible public interest—these make up the contents of this periodical which arrogates to itself the right of sitting in judgment on the literature and movements of the age. It need not, then, be wondered at, that conducted in such a manner this Review commands so little regard either at home or abroad, and is entirely useless as a means of elevating our national literature, enlarging the boundaries of knowledge, or communicating vigorous and healthy tone to public opinion.

But the present number of this North American Review contains one article, besides those we have mentioned, which is worthy of particular remark, inasmuch as it discovers that not only is the periodical deficient in the necessary attributes of talent. originality, and intellectual strength, but that it which are indispensable in a respectable and influential literary tribunal. The article to which we refer purports to be a review of an exceedingly in teresting and able article on the "Chemistry Plants," which has been recently published by Professor Draper, of this city. This work is one the most creditable contributions to the scientific literature of this country, which has been made for many years. It consists of a collection of memoire which have been separately published during the last nine or ten years in our own and European scientific journals. They have commanded marked attention, and the original views of Dr. Draper have formed the basis of some of the most modern physical theories, Professor Möser founding his doctrine of vision on experiments detailed in thes memoirs, and other portions of the work having beer used by Professor Poggendorf as of final authority in the decision of the controversy relative to Faraday's theory of the Voltaic battery .-Such is the work which the North American Re view treats with the greatest contempt, deriding its claims to originality, and characterizing it as mere compilation of what is to be found in our school-books! The whole article in the Review appears, indeed, to be the production of some icalous and malignant teacher of chemistry, who envies the rapidly augmenting fame of Dr. Draper, and who fully discovers the hopelessness of hi rivalry, by committing such blunders as discover his utter ignorance even of the elements of th science on which he pretends to enlighten, as he says, "after his own fashion," the readers of the Review. The reviewer finds especial fault with Dr. Draper's style, which he represents as "frothy" and "tropically tuxuriant," whilst he himself, in this very article, affects to be quite poetical in his description of the interesting process of vegetation, and, in the midst of what is intended for a scientific definition, introduces a blasphemous allusion to a Scripture metaphor, and actually perpetrates a vile pun upon the words of the inspired record !-If, in its treatment of matters of science, this Review discovers such ignorance, bad taste, and malignity, what can we expect in its discussion of any other departments of literature or philosophy, or what opinion are we left to pronounce on its pretensions to the character and position of a candid, just and enlightened censor of books and

The truth is, this Review, and the whole class of periodicals in this country to which it belongs, belittle and degrade the character of our national literature. Its conductors are immeasurably behind the spirit of the age-arrogant, conceited, and uninformed, they are capable merely of dealing out common-places, second-hand-isms,or, as in the instance before, the petty jealousies of petty cliques, and that, too, only in such a diluted, milk-andwater form, that even the malignity is utterly harmless. There is infinitely more intellectual strength expended-more practical philosophy displayed-and a more salutary and abiding influence exerted on public opinion, in a single num of an independent daily journal like the Herald. than in a dozen volumes of this pompous, inflated, and puerile North American Review, with its sophodollar per page, and an infamous shave at that it is indeed only to the liberal includes It is indeed only to the liberal, intelligent, and in-dependent daily journalism of this country, that we are to look for the creation, advancement, and maintenance of a national literature.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE.—THE WAR FOR THE Succession and Spoils .- The following letter from Hon. H. A. Foster, U. S. Senator from NewYork, appears in the Richmond Enquirer. It speaks for itself—what has Silas Wright to say?

appears in the Rachmond Enquirer. If speaks for itself—what has Silas Wright to say?

To the Entropy of the Enguirer—
Washington, January 31, 1845.

Gentlemen—I perceived last evening in an article in the "Richmond Enquirer," noticing a rumor that Gov Wright, of New York, had interfered to prevent the election of Mr. Dickinson and myself to the United States Senate, and that Orville Robinson, a member of Congress from that State, had written a letter to Albany for the same purpose, that you appear to coubt the correctness of the rumor. I am not surprised at your unwillingness to believe that Governor Wright has used his efficial influence to effect an election, which the Constitution has devolved on the Legislature; but the course of Mr. Robinson, to those acquainted with him, is not an matter for surprise. The rumors, however, in regard to both are true. For at least a week before the nominating caucus was held, Mr. Wright, fr quently in conversation with Senators and members of Assembly, expressed his decided opposition to our election. This, none of Mr. Wright's friends will deny; for I have the letters of several members of the Legislature, and of other highly respectable citizens, stating that he so declared himself to them, and to others in their presence.

On the 31st of December, Mr. Robinson wrote a letter to Mr. A. C. Flagg, the present comptroller of New York, (who has for many years been the intimate and confident, evidently designed to affect the election of Senators; and Mr. Flagg freely circulated copies of the letter as well as the original, among the members of the Legislature, in the words following:

"Mv. Daan Sin:—The recent letter of Mr. Foster to

as well as the original, among the members of the Legislature, in the words following:—

"How, A. C. Flagag:—

"My Dear Sir:—The recent letter of Mr. Foster to Slamm, and other events which have lately transpired here, leads me to the conclusion, that neither he nor Mr. Dickinson should be elected to the Senate.

"It is well understood here, that both are in favor of Cal houn's plan for the annexation of Texas, and that both will go into the support of him and all his measures. Calhoun thinks his salvation depends on this election, and he and his friends reason in this way, that they [F and D] are not favorites of Mr. Wright, and that Mr. Wright does not want them elected; and if, under such circumstances, they are elected, it will be considered a triumph and an evidence that the position taken by Mr. Wright on the Texas question was wrong, &c.

"I look upon the final action of our Legislature upon this subject, as settling the complexion of the administration of Col Polk. If Foster and Dickinson are sent back here, the administration will be more or less under the control of Mr. Calhoun, and all its patronage and power will be turned against Mr. Wright for the successor.

"From present appearances, lincline to the opinion that no proposition for the annexation of Texas can find its way through the House at this session. Its friends begin to despair, and are afraid to approach the discussion of it, and from the multiplicity of plans, which have been introduced, you see there is a great diversity of opinism among its friends. In regard to the modus operandi, the democratic members from our State, with one exception.

"Mr. Dauby, General Davis, of Troy, and others. from our State, are here, and it is understood that they will leave here in a day or two for Albany, to sid Foster and Dickinson.

Very respectfully your obd't servant,

Very respectfully your obd't. servant, 8igned O. ROBINSON.

Dickinson.

Very respectfully your obd't. servant,

Signed O. ROBINSON.

Dec. 31, 1844"

You will perceive that this letter not only proves the interference of Mr. Robinson, but also of Mr. Wright; and shows plainly the grounds of interference; for, it is written by one of Mr. Wright's professed personal friends, to one who is confident, and by him circulated for more than two weeks before the election among the members of the Legislature, under the eye of Mr. Wright.

I have also been furnished with an extract of the substance of a letter of Mr. Robinson, which was also circulated at Albany. It is as follows—

"Dickinson and Foster have taken ground in favor of the annexation of Texas. This is Calhoun's ground—one to which Mr. Wright is epposed and voted against. If you elect D. and F., you give the pro-Texas party a preponderating influence with the incoming administration. It was for a time here the opinion of many whom I consulted, that it would be wrong to go for D. and D., (Dickinson and Dix)—but upon reflection, we have come to the conclusion that no such proposition should be entertained if Dickinson should be elected, we would lose the influence we desire—New York would be defeated, the former as well for the short as long term, we should show a front such as Mr. Polk dare not make head against."

On the character of these letters and their use, manifesting as they do an intent to seize upon the administration of President Polk, and to use its power and influence for personal objects, and upon their want of truth, it is not my purpose to comment. A more proper occasion will doubtless occur. My only object at presant is, to place the action of Messrs. Wright and Robinson correctly before the public.

I am, very respectfully,

public.
I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY A. FOSTER. This a singular disclosure, certainly, and proves to the letter the statements which we have been naking for many months past relative to the disurbances in the democratic party, caused by the adherents of Mr. Calhoun on one side and those of Silas Wright on the other. It will be recollected that when we made these statements on the difficulties of the party, the democratic journals, generally, scouted at their accuracy; but it is now seen from this and numerous other developments, that matters are coming to a crisis. This is merely the beginning of the game—the commencement of the war for the succession—the end of which no one can tell. The most probable issue will be the total defeat and prostration of both Mr. Wright and Mr. Calhoun, and the selection, when the time comes, of some unknown third man, as in the ase of Mr. Polk.

In the meantime the whig party ought not to lose their vantage ground. As matters are now forming and shaping themselves, we should not be at all surprised if another revolution takes place in adhes whigs is to adhere to their present position-to allow the abolitionists and the "natives" to run to seed, and perish, as they must eventually, if let alone for a year or two-to avail themselves of the singularly conflicting position of the different sections of the democratic party-to give a manly, fair, and honorable support to Mr. Polk, as far as they consistently can, and when the time comes round in 1848, to bring forth their candidate. But they must by no means bring forth a mere polititician, hackneyed in the ways of that unfortunate class of men, but some individual distinguished for his services to the country, and connected with its history, such as General Scott. Neither Mr. Webster, nor Mr. Clay, nor any other man that we can think of at this moment, has any chance to be elected by the whigs in 1848. They lost the election of Mr. Clay principally through the mismanagement of the "native" and abolition movements They have an immense party yet to back them, and with discretion, magnanimity and forbear-ance, and availing themselves of all the advantages now within their reach, they may yet gain power

CONTINUANCE OF GOOD SLEIGHING, ACCIDENTS cc.—The sleigh bells went as merrily as ever yes terday, and apparently without any diminution in number; Broadway, the Bowery, and other parts presented as gay and animated an appearance as at any time of the two previous days.

On Thursday, as one of the Harlem sleighs containing about 40 passengers, was driving along Bowery, to avoid another that was coming in an opposite direction, it ran into one of the large snow banks and completely turned over, covering every one of the passengers beneath it. Considerable alarm was excited, and every assistance was promptly rendered by the passers-by to release the parties from their dangerous and uncomfortable position, when it was fortunately found that no one was materially hurt, but many of them much frightened than damaged. The sleigh was soon righted and proceeded on its way as if nothing particular had occurred.

About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning as a gentlman of the name of Biddle, residing in Eleventh street, was crossing Broadway, near the end of Broome street, he was knocked down by a ight sleigh, and dragged by it a considerable distance ere the horse could be stopped, the animal reading upon him several times. He was taken up uite insensible, his clothes torn in various paris, blood gushing from his head and mouth, and conveyed to Dr. Gray's, 496 Broadway, where his wounds were dressed, and every attention paid o him that was required. The gentleman, alhough very much bruised, we believe, was not so nuch injured as to endanger his life. He was

shortly afterwards conveyed to his residence. The deep cutting on the Harlem railway was completely filled up with the snow that had fallen on the previous days, so as to entirely prevent the ine besng used. A number of men and carts were employed on Thursday and yesterday to remove it, so that it is expected that the sleighs belonging to the company will be able to proceed by that route

to their destination this morning.

There were several very narrow escapes yesterday at the crossing of Broadway between Fulton and Nassau streets, but we did not hear of anything very serious occurring.

HALE AND THE BISHOP'S BOOK .- The Journal of Commerce has a very curious paragraph in defence of the publication of the trial of Bishop Onder donk, including also the price paid for the copyright, and all the profits accruing to the publishers. Our cotemporary seems to think that it was abso lutely necessary to publish the whole of that evidence-however much it comes in competition with the licentious literature of the present day-in order to justify the conduct of the Court of Bish ops before the community and to satisfy the public that the sentence of Bishop Onderdonk was justly awarded against him on account of his private conduct. Perhaps there is some reason in this as there is in the roasting of eggs. What is most to be objected to, after all, is the miserable hypocrisy of these divines as indicated by their sneers and accusations against the press generally, for doing, in a modified degree, and with purer motives, that which they themselves have just done-publishing to the world the records of vice and crime. How often have we seen the Bishops and the clergy of that and other churches rail by the hour against the newspaper press for publishing reports of those cases of crime, disclosed in the public courts of justice, the publication of which tends materially to deter and intimidate others from sinning in the same way! These holy men are very ready to exclaim against the conductors of the newspaper press for these reports, but it is altogether a different thing when they are called on to indulge in similar conduct of a broader character and more extensive injury to public decency and public morals. But the truth is, it is not with the publication of the

proceedings on the trial that the community find fault with the Court of Bishops. It is with the peddling out of that report-the selling of it to the highest bidder-the putting it up at auction as it were for thirty pieces of silver, and then the speculations, not only of the accusers, but also of the accused, and their connections, all endeavoring to make as much money out of the whole affair. and the whole degradation and disgrace of the church and individuals, as they possibly could, as if it were as legitimate a business as that of selling one's Lord and Master. The whole affair, from its inception to its present position reflects anything but credit and respectability on the Episcopal church and the Episcopal clergy, and the selling of that book in the circumstances for eight hundred pieces of silver, and the hawking of such disclosures from one end of the country to the other, at two or three shillings a copy, will tend more to injure the respectability, character, and influence of the Episcopal church and all connected with it, than anything that has ever taken place in the last half century. That book is broad and burning evidence that there is something wrong in the pious and holy circles of the Episcopal church, and that if the divine light from heaven had been permitted to shine upon their councils and to guide their action in the smallest degree, even equal to a single jet from the weakes gas-light of the New York Co., we never would have seen two of the principal Bishoprics of the Episcopal Church in this country dishonored and disgraced in the manner that they have been during the last year. It is utterly impossible that the two Onderdonks, both elevated from the lowest rank in the church to the highest, could have reach ed that position of honor unless there was some thing wrong in the morals of the pious and holy circles of the church. It will be our purpose to investigate this subject at a future day, and to bring to the examination as much light and fact as re cent developments both in Pennsylvania and New York may place within our reach.

ITALIAN OPERA-PROSPECTS FOR A NEW SEA on.—A reigning topic of conversation in musical circles, and among our exquisites, fashionable loafers, &c., is the prospect for a new Opera season. We have heard that there is some intention of organizing a company with Signori Pico and Valtelina, (late Majocchi,) Sanquirico, Antogniai, and Valiallina The ladies are both mezro-sopranos and the company would feel the want of a soprano did they attempt to produce any opera calculated to make a decided impression. Some few minor pieces they might get up, but they could do nothing without a soprano that would restore the interest which the public were beginning to take in the Opera. To supply this want of a soprano, we have Madame Otto, a very powerful and effective singer, well known to the public, and Madame Ar noult, who is also an excellent singer, but less familiar with stage business. Thus we have among us materials for a very fair company-but it re mains to be seen whether they possess sufficient want of harmony among the artists, which we fear will prevent any thing satisfactory from being effected. They quarrelled first at Niblo's, where it is said injustice was done to Madame Valtellina and subsequently at Palmo's, even when they had organized themselves into a democratic brothe and sisterhood, they could not keep from squab blings, which, fomented by certain persons with out, who assume to be leaders and oracles in such matters, led to the recent explosion. This, occurring as it did, at the very moment when the public had begun to take a paying interest in the Opera, has gone far to destroy that interest, and to disin cline them for any more experiments. Even if the new company should be organized, the public have no security that it will not be broken up again by ts own ridiculous dissensions, as soon as things begin to get into a prosperous and hopeful condi tion. At all events, it will require a satisfactory probation of good conduct and good music, to re store the Italian Opera in this city to the position it so unnecessarily and foolishly lost, through the quarrelling of the artists.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .- There was a serio error in the tables published yesterday. All the statements of 1844 were inserted under the year

1843. They are corrected in the Weekly Herald. BISHOP HUGHES' LECTURE.-We have in type a report of Bishop Hughes lecture on Thursday evenng, which is deferred until to-morrow, owing to

want of room. WELCR'S EQUESTRIAN COMPANY AT THE PARK THEATRE.—There is to be a grand juvenile treat this afternoon, by this unrivalled company of equestrians at the Park. Something quite novel and amusing may be expected. On these occasions true happiness may be witnessed in the merry and beautiful little faces of the youthful portion of the audience, so as to enliven those more advanced in years and make them for a time forget the care with which they are surrounded.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT WETUMPKA, ALA.-We have received the following letter from our correspondent at Wetumpka:

WRTUMPRA, Jan. 29, 1845.

Dear Sir:—

This morning our city was visited by one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in this section of the country. It was first discovered about 2 o'clock, in the store of J. S. Oliver, and before many could get to the spot, the whole "town" was enveloped in flames. The number of buildings destroyed is about forty, comprising nearly the whole business part of the place. The stores of McElroy & Co., Trimbell & Co., Lacy & Co., Catlin, Winns, F. S. Hurd, Dale & Ives, O. E. Adams, and several more, that I do not recollect at this moment, are entirely destroyed. Very few were insured. McElroy's policy was out a few days ago, and was not renewed. I forgot to mention the following buildings besides the stores. The Post Office, American Hotel, Hatchell's cotton warehouse, containing upwards of 3,000 bales of cotton, and T. Johnson's new book store. The whole loss is estimated at \$200,000 Mr. R. S. Persse, William and James Douglass, Ready & Houghton, are the only stores remaining. Mr. Oliver saved neither his clothes nor his money.

VERY LATE FROM BARBADOES .- By the arrival at Wilmington, N. C., of the Cispian, we have advices from Bridgeton, Barbadoes, to the 15th January, being twenty-two days later than the last dates from that place received in this city.

Arrival of our Express from Mobile and Nev

Orleans One Day in Advance of the Mail. Our special express from the South arrived yeserday morning, with New Orleans dates of the 29th, and Mobile of the 30th ult .- twenty-four hours ahead of the last Southern mail, and two days in advance of two New Orleans mails.

The severe snow storm of Tuesday delayed the

express, as it did everything else.

The New Orleans and Mobile papers are wholly estitute of news of any importance.

There was a serious fire in Yazoo City on the 25th ult. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were consumed. Messrs. Pope & Wadsworth are suf-

The fine mausion of John P. Welworth, Esq , in Natchez, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. Lose, \$12,000.

The actor, Booth, continued to perform in New

Orleans on the 29th.

Markets.

New Obleans, Wednesday morning, Jan. 29.—There was again a very active demand for cotton yesterday, but the amount offering was so exceedingly limited, that the sales merely reached to 4000 bales, which comprises almost every thing that was on the market. Prices are fully jc. above those of Saturday, and three quarters of somethingher on the ordinary and midding qualities, than at the lowest point of the market a little more than three weeks ago. We quote inferior. 3½ to 4c; ordinary, 4½ to 4c; good ordinary, 4½c; middling, 5 to 5jc.; good midding, 5½p; middling fair, 5½ to 6c; fair, 6½ to 6½c, per by Sugars are in moderate demand at former rates, say from 2½ to 5c. per lb., for extreme qualities. Some business is doing in molasses at 14½ to 15½c. for oak, and 16½ to 16½c. per gallon in cypress barrels.

The flour market is extremely dull at \$3.87½ to \$3.95 for Ohio, and shipping lots could be bought for less. For yorite 8t Louis brands bring \$4.25 to \$4.60 per bbl. Pork is in good demand at advanced prices; a sale of 400 bbls mess was made yesterday at \$10 per bbl. Prime is worth \$810 \$8.25 per bbl. M O \$9. In other descriptions of previsions there is nothing doing.

The demand for exchange continues brisk at former

visions there is nothing doing.

The demand for exchange continues brisk at former rates. We quote sterling 8½ to 9½ per cent premium francs 5½ 20½ to 5½ 38. New York 60 days 1½ to 1½ per cent discount; sight checks par to ½ per cent discount.

discount; sight shecks par to j per cent discount.

Mossie, Thursday morning, Jan. 20.—We quoted the bank rate for New York bills too low in yesterday's paper—the buying rate for 80 days has been ig dis. Instead of 1 dis. Rates continue very stiff, with an upward tendency. The relatively low value of cotton this season reduces materially the samount of exchange to draw for and will most probably have the effect of advancing and sustaining rates throughout the season, considerably beyond last year's rauge.

sustaining rates throughout the season, considerably be yould last year's range.

The grocery market exhibits an incressed activity this week, up freights being to a fair extent. In other branches of business, things are dull. State bank notes 64 a 7 dis

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MORILE, Jan 29—Arr Hercelean, [Br] Gibson, Liverpoo':
John Bell; [Br] Black, New Ross, Ireland; Tay, [Br] Laugwell, Greenock; Scotland, [Br] Kelso. Demaran; Falmonti,
Walker, Matanzas. Cld, Dubin, Skolfield, Liverpool; Venon, Elleay. New York: Talleyrand, Tripe, Boston.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan 22—Arr Choas, Larkin, Liverpool; Laurel, [Br] McLarnton, do; Georgiana, McGrath, do; Independence
[Br] McLappas, Belfast; Herculean, Holmes, New York via
Apalachicola; Mozart, McFarlane, Matanzas. Below, coming
up. Allegany, and Russell. Towboat Mississippi left S W
Pass 37th instant—reports shipe Charlotte on the bar bound ouTrenton at anchor inside the bar. Towboat Persian towed the
Emblem to sea on the 37th instant.

Spoken.

Spoken.
Importer, [Br] 51 days from Liverpool for New Orleans, on the 21st ult,, to the westward of Cope Antonia.
Atalanta, of New Bedford, 20 days out, bound to the South Sea, all well, Dec 23, lat 30, lon 26.

EXTENT OF THE STORM, &c .- We give further extracts to-day relative to the storm, showing that it extended hundreds of miles north, east, west, and south of us, and that this city was the centre of its violence.

The mails are not yet regulated. There are still two due from the south, three or four from the west, and two from the east. Those from the lat ter point are probably detained by the immensquantities of ice in the Sound which extends from one side nearly to the other. The New Champion from New Haven, arrived yesterday, had to torce herself through fields of it.

We received of Adams & Co., late last night,

Boston papers of Thursday, in advance of the mails.

One mail arrived yesterday from the south and our special southern express came in twenty-four nours ahead of it with dates from New Orleans the 29th ult. Adams & Co., with commendabl enterprise, run a special express from Philadelphis leaving there at 6 o'clock on Wednesday night, and arrived here early yesterday forenoon four o five hours in advance of what was called the go-

All the northern mails are in; the trips on the oute are now regular.

Our rivers, harbor, and bays are full of floating ce, presenting from the Battery a sight worth see ng. The ferry boats make their trips with cons

lerable difficulty. We learn that Capt. Dixon, the commander o the "Brooklyn" ferry steamer, saw a boat in s dangers situation, surrounded by acres of ice. He went to its assistance, and succeeded in rescuing man who was in it from his perilous situation When taken off, the man had lost both of the oars; the bottom of the boat was broken in by the ice. nd he was standing up to his knees in water keeping her afloat by bailing. At the time of hi rescue he was in a state of exhaustion, and it was with difficulty that he was restored to animation.

The ship reported ashore yesterday near Hemp tead, proves to be the Sheffield, from Hull. W. learn that the captain, crew and passengers were all landed in safety. The U.S. steam cutter —— Captain Hunter, sailed yesterday to the assistance of the vessels reported ashere—also to relieve others on the coast. The lighter schooner Excel sior was also despatched by the Insurance Companies to the assistance of the Sheffield. The drift ice still continues in the harbor.

(From Albany/Argus, Feb. 6.]
The snow storm of the last 36 hours, has been of the old-fashioned sort, that dissipates the notion that the winter has forgotten to set in. The snow is of a depth temake capital sleighing, if not too much drifted, which is a start of the snow is the snow a start of the snow is of a separate of the snow a start of the snow a sno

ter has forgotten to set in. The snow is of a depth to make capital sleighing, if not too much drifted, which is probable.

The fail of snow west, we understand, has been greater than in this region. The train west of Utica had not resched that city yesterday, when the Schenectady and Albany train started. Nothing therefore west of Utica.

[From Newark Advertiser, Feb. 6.]

The furious storm which has covered the whole country about us with a deep snow, has been succeeded by a bright sunshine, and the city rings with the merry music of sleigh bells. The railroads, however, are still blocked up. Passengers who left Philadelphia on Tuesday morning arrived here in sleights from New Brunswick, where they remained the night before, last evening. The snow storm extended South only fifteen miles from New Brunswick. Beyond that point a severe rain storm prevailed. The railroad between this city and New Brunswick. The railroad between this city and New Brunswick. The railroad between this city and New Brunswick. The comotives were got out of the Bergen Hill depot this morning and came on to this city, with 30 or 40 hands who are endeavoring to push through to N. Brunswick. Three locomotives have been disabled, but will be put in order for this evening.

[From the Phil. Evening Gazette, Feb. 6.]

The recent atorm has been one of unusual severity; at midnight last night the cold was intense. We apprehend serious disasters to the shipping on the coast. May there be "a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft to watch over the life of poor Jack!"

[From the Baltimore Clipper, Feb. 6.]

Snow fell gradually during the greater part of yester-

the life of poor Jack!"

[From the Baltimore Clipper, Feb. 6.]

Snow fell gradually during the greater part of yesterday, and, with the freezing of that which fell the day be fore, made the sleighing extremely good. The streets were all alive with the merry jingle of the sleigh bells, creating great fun fer the juveniles. Snow is still falling at the time we are writing, and we shell doubtless have a continuation of good sleighing for some days. The weather is exceedingly cold, rendering it necessary for those who will enjoy the sport, to go well wrapped up, to escape a bite from that distinguished personage universally known as Jack Frost.

[From the Philad, Times, Feb. 7.]

known as Jack Frost.

[From the Philad. Times, Feb. 7.]

At the writing of this, 12½ o'clock P. M., there are five regular mails due from the East, and lour from Harrisburg. Passengers, over land instead of fron, from New York, are of opinion that the ice and snow cannot be sufficiently cleared off the railroad track to allow a train to pass over before Saturday.

SPLENDID NEW PACKET SHIP .- A new packet of 1000 tons burthen, to be called the Waterloo, is to be launched at half past seven o'clock this morning, from the ship yard of Westervelt & Mackay, foot of Seventh street, E. . She is to be one of Kermit's line of Liverpool packets, under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Allen.

SOMETHING NEW-MATCHES WITHOUT BRIM-STONE -Spalding & Co., of Bleeker street, have recently manufactured a very superior friction matel which ignites much quicker than the generality of matches now in use, and burns quite freely withou any brimstone, therefore there is not the least dis agreeable effluvia arising from them when ignited They are very neatly got up in paper, wood, and tin packages, and are almost, if not quite, as reasonable as those of an inferior description at present in

NEW YORK PILOTS .- We perceive by the Albany pers, that the pilots of this city have petitioned the Legislature respecting their wrongs, and that Governor Wright has sent in a special message on the subject, in which he observes that the demands of the pilots are just, and recommends the Legislature to call the attention of Congress to

The memorial of the pilots claims either that the restrictions of the State pilot law shall be repealed. or that all the pilots of this port shall be subjected to the same restrictions. Is not this fair and jus-

We annex a few extracts of the Governor's message :-

ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1845.

To the Legislature:—
ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1845.

I herewith transmit a memorial from the pilots of New York, which has been placed in my hands by a committee from the body of the pilots, with a request that I would cause it to be laid before the legislature, and invoke its consideration of the subject of it. I deem it but just to that class of public commercial agents to comply with their request.

consideration of the subject of it. I deem it but just to that class of public commercial agents to comply with their request.

Long before the establishment of the Federal Government, the State of New York, as a colony, and as a State had made the pilotage of the port of New York a subject of legislative regulation, and after that time, up to the passage, by Congress, of the sact of 1837, before referred to, it had been subject, and only subject, to its exclusive legislation. This, with the extensive and constantly in creasing commerce of that port, had naturally raised up a body of pilots, who made piloting vessels into and out of that port their profession or calling, and who depended upon that business for the support of themselves and their families. The rigid provisions in reference to their qualifications and skill, which had for a long term of years che racterized our legislation upon the subject, had made it a profession difficult and expensive in the acquirement, and it was the policy of those laws to give it commensurate value, by confining the business, as in other professions to pilots duly and legally licensed. I believe I may say that, as a body of men, during all this period, the pilots of the port of New York would bear a favorable comparison with the pilots of any other port in the Union, or in the world, whether as to their fidelity and skill as pilots, o their patriotism and respectability as citizens.

with the pilots of any other port in the Union, or in the world, whether as to their fidelity and skill as pilots, of their patriotism and respectability as citizens.

Acting under the impression that these charges (of having been the cause of the loss of two vessels.) were just ly made segainst the pilots, as is believed, Congress passed the law of 1837, which has been quoted, having for its object to introduce competition from the adjoining State of New Jersey, to break up the supposed injurious mone poly, and to secure vigilance on the part of the pilots. It canner fail to be seen that this legislation on the per of Congress, was very partial in its application, only affecting the Pilots of those ports and harbors, the waters of which embraced a boundary between states.

So also the principle, that Congress can make a law of one state operate in another, or give to a license granted by the authority of one state, force in another, appears to me to be equally unsound and dangerous. It is assuming that Congress may, as a mode of exercising a federal power, adopt the legislation, existing or prospective, of the states, and give to it federal extension and supremacy, instead of legislating itself to carry the power into effect.

These objections appear to me to exist against the law of Congress to legislate itself as to the whole subject of pilots and pilotage, a power the existence of which it is not my purpose to admit or deny, upon this occasion.

The result of the investigation was to show, as I believe to the satisfaction of all, and to produce the universal admission, that the charges instituted against the New York pitots were wholly unfounded, and that the loss of the vessels was in no way attributable to any negligence or fault, on their part. This disposed of the ground upon which Congress was, undoubtedly, induced to attempthis partial exercise of its authority over the subject of nilotage.

this partial execution, consequent upon this excitement of feeling, was an entire new law for the licensing and government of the pilots of the Port of New York, which was passed on the 12th day of April, 1837, but little more than a month after the passage of the law of Congress of that year.

Other provisions of a rigid and onerous character upon the New York pilots, are also found throughout this law and the charges for piloting every vessel in or out of the port are specifically fixed.

the New York pilots, are also found throughout this law, and the charges for piloting every vessel in or out of the port are specifically fixed.

Nor were they, as a universal, or even a general rule citizens or inhabitants of another State, but residents of the same city with themselves, who having taken a license from another State, were entirely at liberty to be pilots in fair weather, and landsmen in foul, if that should be their pleasure—entirely at liberty to follow the profession of pilots, during those portions of the year when the hazards are least and commerce is most full, and to leave the stations to the regularly licensed pilots of the State at all other times, in case they should find that course most pleasant or profitable.

Such has continued to be the state of things, since the passage of the act of Congress of 1837, and the State law of the same year; and it appears to me that, under regulations so unequal, the New York Filots have just caus for complaint. They claim that either the law of Congress, should be repealed, and all the pilots of the port subjected alike to the provisions and restrictions of the State law, or that the restrictions of the State law should be removed from them, and they left, like the pilots who carry the licenses of other States, under the simple enactment of the law of Congress. To my mind this demands seems to be just, and I know of nobody to which our own pilots can so properly appeal to do them this justice, as to the legislature of their own State.

The New York Pilots have for years applied in vain the renewal of that application, or to so modify its own legislation as to place them upon an equality with others under the law of Congress. My own impression is this if the legislature should consider it wise and proper to invoke the attention of Congress to the inequality and injustice caused by the law of 1837, and to the dangers of the commerce of the port of New York of a repeal of the State, and an abandonment of all the pilots of the port to the loose and ird ed. In any event, I think the petitioners entitled to the careful attention of the legislature, and respectfully request that attention for them.

In the House, Mr. Jones moved that the message as documents be referred to the Committee on Commercand Navigation, and that five times the usual number of the reference was carried. nce was carried, and the motion to print re

It is to be hoped that the legislature will prompt ly take up this matter and carry out the views o Fovernor Wright. It is then to be hoped that Congress will act justly and wipe out the unequal law affecting this worthy and danger-braving class of our citizens.

Mr. Epitors:—

We have constant complaints from every quarter of the city about the filthy and ridiculous manner in which the streets are suffered to remain. I am a resident in "Rose street," (but, I assure you, s flower by any other name would smell quite as well,) a street well located for keeping clean, at small expense; and yet it is one of the dirtiest streets to be found, with the exception of that part of it which is in the immediate vicinity of the worthy Mayor's residence. But a few days previous to the late fall of snow, the laborers, of street-cleaners, as they are facetiously termed, were employed in sweeping and raking the diff and filth up into piles, which had accumulated to a very offensive degree, and there left to be scattered about again by the wind and passing vehicles, until the snow storm came and enveloped every thing; and now the street is impassable. Now, what are we to do in such a dilemma? The inhabitants on the street will not go to the expense of cleaning it out, and it seems that the Mayor cares for nobody's common to the his own; and I am suffering for fuel, and no cart can approach my house. If a fire should occur in the street, every thing would become a prey to the devouring element.

A Sufference is in the street in the street.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY .- A fire brok

out about 5 o'clock this morning, in the Knicker bocker Saloen, in the Knickerbocker Hall, Broadway which speedily communicated to the building adjoining south. The building in which the fire broke out belong to Mr. Knickerbocker, of Waterford. It has heretofer Knickerbocker, of Waterford. It has heretofer used as a public assembly room, but was last converted into a bowling saloon; the next adjoint hit of Tobias van Schaack and the third, form coupled, Mears. Frentice & Co., to Mr. Gansevoor

were fully insured.

The fire at one time threatened to extend to Dean st., on the east, and to communicate to the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank.

The dwelling adjoining.

the east, and to communicate to the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank.

The dwelling adjoining to, and owned by, the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, occupied by Mr. Kendrick, Cashier, was somewhat damaged.

The whole damage is estimated at \$26,000, and is covered by insurance, as follows: Knickerbocker Building, owned by J. Knickerbocker, and insured for \$5,000 in Manhattan Ins. Co., N. Y. P. Noyes, insured \$1,500 in Albany county Mutual Ins. Co. Putnam & Jackson, \$1,600 do do. Carpenter & Kirk, insured in Fremen's Ins. Co. Goods saved. Van Schanck's building, \$2,000 in Albany Co. Mutual Ins. Co. Treadwell, insured for \$3,000 in Mutual Safety Ins. Co. New York, and \$5,000 in Albany Ins. Co. Sprague & McNaughton, \$1,000 in Fireman's Ins. Co. Campbell, \$1,000 do do. Bleecker & Bogart, \$5,000 in Albany Ins. Co. and \$8,000 in Æ na Ins. Co., Hattford.—Albany Atlas, Feb. 4.

Amusements.

FAREWELL CONCERT OF THE ORPHEAN FAMILY.—
This eminently gifted family have announced their valedictory concert at Falmo's, this evening, with a modesty, that has marked all their former announcements, during their interesting visit to this city. Unskilled in art of exaggerating their qualifications, the public taste has ipronounced them beyond competition, and, no doubt they will experience upon this occasion, that tri bute that is justly due to their merits. In their progress south, they have our cordial wishes.

A Plain Question. Say, did the graces mould that face of thine.
Where rose and hiy all their charms display
Or did dame Nature, with her powers divine,
Exert her art to perfect mortal clay?

The Graces all were absent at my birth; Italian Soap 'twas thus made fair my f My chee's attest of Liquid Rouge the w And all my charms I owe to Dr. Gour And all my charms I owe to Dr. Gouraud:

The inestimable qualities of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap as a purifier in removing every vestige of tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn, or morphew, from the akin, are too well known to require comment. His Liquid Vegetable Houge is equally celebrated for its properties in imparting to the lips and cheens that indelible carraction tint which is such a great enhancer of beauty. No lady's toilet can be complete without the addition of these, and other consentics, which are manufactured in their purity only by Dr. Gouraud, at his depot, of Walker street, first atore from Broadway. Boston, 2 Milk at; Carleton, Lowell; Bliss, Chapin & Co., Springfield; Myers, N. Haven; Bull, Hartford; Green, Worcester; Storrs, Hudson; Pearce, Albany; Backus & Bull, Troy; Toucey, Rochester; Grey, Foughkeepsie; Cross, Catakill.

Beautiful lady, with cheeks so fair'; With sweet pouting lips, and withjetty black hair; With that white merble neck, and that spotless brow : You were lovely bef,re, but are beautiful now.

Jou were lovely beller, but are beautiful now.
Oh lady, I remember the time—"iis two years now past—
Thy face was all freckled, they had a yellowish cast.
Thy hair was red, dirty, and falling fast off from your head.
Where, where, Lady, where, has your loveliness fled.
The lady now answered 'mid laughter, and scoffing, and groam." To the grand scien life preparations of Jones.
I owe all my beauty—for such beauty all may now hope,
Who use Jones' famed liar Restorative and Chemical Soap." Who use Jones' famed Hair Restorative and Chemical Soap."
Worth their weight in Gold—Jones' Italian
Chemical Soap, for earing chapped flesh, pimples, &c. and
clearing the skin. Frice 50 cents. Jenes' Coral Hair Restorative, for beautifully dressing and causing the growth of the hair.
Price 3 shillings. Jones' Spanish Lily White, an elegant substitute for prepared chelk, giving the skin a life-like whiteness.
All of these unrivalled preparations are sold only in this city at
the sign of the American Engle, 32 Chatham street, and 323
Broadway, or 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

"Who is troubled with a bad Cough." and cannot rest at night? Let him try Sheman's Cough Lozanges. They have cured cases that were almost hopeless. They cured the Rev. Darius Anthony, when his friends had given him up. They relieved Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, more than all the remedies he ever made use of, and they will continue to cure all who are not beyond all hope. If you are sick try them, and he assured you will not regret it.

Dr. Sherman's warehouse is 106 Nassau street. Agents, 277 Hudson; 188 Bowery; 77 East Broadway; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia, and 8 State street, Boston.

If you have Hairy Excresences concealing

Gourard's Spanish Lily White for the

way. 25 cents a box.

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Herato must be paid to the agents, Zieber & Co., 1 Ledger Buildings, Third street, near Chestnut, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 10 clock.

All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their eathlishment, wholesale and retail.

With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advar tirements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

Doctor Childs has removed to No. 85 Chamers street, just west of Broadway. Medical Notice.-The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will sereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of this page. The College of the Medicine of the College of Nassan street Office and Consulting Rooms of the College of Nassan street

There was quite an improvement to day in the stock mar-set—Stonington advanced } per ct; Mohawk, ?; Canton, ; LongIsland, ;; Farmers' Loan, ;; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, ;; Ohlo, ;; Harlem, ;; Norwich and Worcester and Morris Canal closed firm at yesterday's prices. Pennsylvania 5's was the only stock in the list that fell off from yesterday's prices. We notice a sale of this stock at cent, seller twelve months. This is four per cent below the price now current. The recent, improvement in Illi-nois has been produced by the receipt of advices from the Legislature of that State, favorable to the completion of the works of internal improvement of the State, and the passage of the several bills now under consideration, authorizing an increase of taxes, &c. Within the past few weeks there has been an advance in quotations for the special bonds of Illinois of seven cent; an unusually rapid improvement for a State stock.

The Money Market is evidently easier. The banks

discount more freely, and the rate of interest in the street to-day, is now about six per cent. It is the general opinion among operators, that the high rates for sterling exchange now current, cannot be sustained, and that the immense amount of cotton bills in the market must soon find purchasers, and thus relieve the banks and the money market from the restrictions that have so long existed. Should the anticipated advices from Liverpool in relation to cotton, be favorable, or should the last accounts in regard to prices, be confirmed, the credit of bills drawn on shipments of cotton, must, at once, be sufficiently established to induce those scarce and commands more than the legal rate of interest, those obliged to make remittances to Europe are often compelled to purchase bills of exchange on credit, giving operation of this nature would generally remit cotton bills. The foreign exchange market must soon be relieved, through the operation of other movements.

Bills of exchange drawn on actual sales of cotton in

Liverpool must be as good as any of those drawn by agents of European houses; and bills of exchange, trawn on shipments of cotton must be worth very near the hace, if drawn fairly, and not above the market value of the in the cotton markets of this country and of Europe, there has been very little trouble experienced from the return or non-payment of cotton bills. They have generally been backed by good houres, who have protected them at maturity and prevented embarrasaments.

Our late advices from Liverpool state, that the impress

sion among the heaviest operators in that market was, that prices for cotton had touched bottom; that the quota-tions then current would be sustained, no matter what the supplies from the United States were. If this be so, there can be no risk in freely remitting cotton bills of exchange to liquidate indebtedness abroad, but, on the con-trary, they would be entitled to the confidence of the

commercial community.

The importations into this port for January, as shown by tables recently published, were very large, and it is possible the receipts may continue equally so for some time to come; but from existing indications we are eg the opinion that it will be very difficult to find markets. for the supplies. Our jobbers have determined not to do so large a business as they have for the past two sensons They are yet in doubts as to the value of their outstand ing debts, particularly those due from the south and west, and until their bills receivable prove better than anticipated, will feel little disposed to extend their business Advices daily received from agents travelling through the western and southern country, are very unfavorable, and coming to hand at this time, will influence the principals here in purchasing stocks for their spring trade. The supplies of foreign manufactures daily coming into this market can not, therefore, under these circumstances, find a very ready sale, and must, ultimately, induce the

We annex a statement showing the arrivals and clearances at this port for the week ending the 7th inst., with the aggregate tonnage, distinguishing the flag COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK-WEEK ENDING

FEB. 7, 1845.

CLEARANCES

Tot. val. of exps.

Tot. val. of exps.

Tot. val. of exps.

Tot. val. of exps.

No. Tonnage. exportation. crew.

\$297,451 95 179

ereign. 6 1,7505 113,267 2

Total 22 6,888% \$400,578 69 179

ARRIVALS.

No. Tonnage. Crew. Passengrs

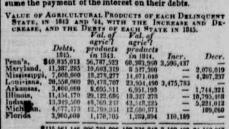
American 5 1,1925 73 6

The arrivals have been very few, owing to the atorms, while the clearances have been numerous. At this season the arrivals and departures are few, but as the season advances, and the weather improves, they rapidly in-crease. The exports for the week have been about the usual average.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents gives

us some insight into the resources of the delinquent States, and gives us some data on which we can base any estimate we may form of the ability of these States to re-

sume the payment of the interest on their debte



\$115,561,146 206,705,896 189,735,248 7,182,409 24,153,057 189,735,248

\$16,970,648 \$18,970,648